



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

YOUR PEACE OF MIND
IS GREATLY DISTURBED
when your find your eyes are
not so good as they used to be.
ACCURATE GLASSES
will overcome the trouble.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road C.N., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions gratefully filed.

No. 19,115 號五十一百一千九萬一第 日九初月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1919. 二拜禮 號二月九年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 55½ lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[60]

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENS EIJN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.
CAPE TOWN.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.
[12]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade.
[77]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS, ENGLISH, BORD-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219.
[78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30	" 15 "
5.30	to 8.00	" 15 "
8.00	to 9.30	" 15 "
9.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order
representing Bank of Hongkong & Shanghai,
General Managers.
[79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, (until further Notice).

DOWN TRAINS.

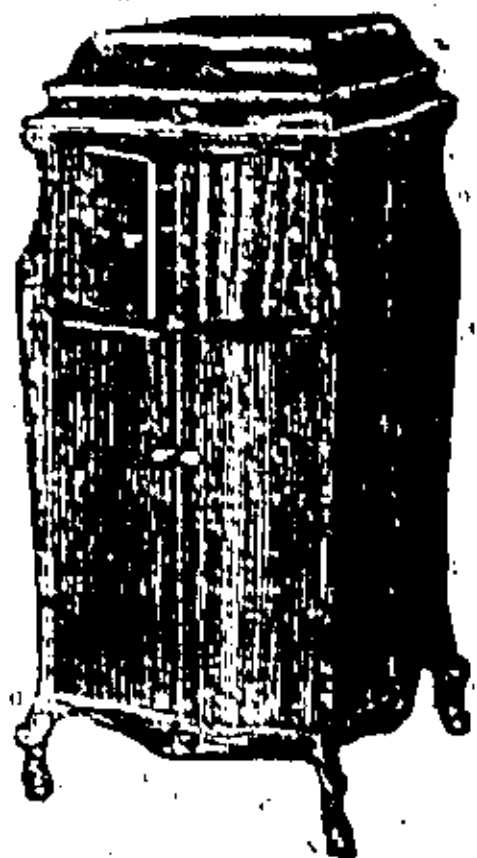
Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tai)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15	arr. 5.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 10.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 7.30
SEK LUNG	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45
SEK LUNG	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 12.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 1.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 3.30	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 2.30	arr. 3.30	arr. 3.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 3.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 4.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 5.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 6.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 8.30	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30
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SEK LUNG	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 9.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15
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SEK LUNG	arr. 3.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15
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SEK LUNG	arr. 3.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 4.30	arr. 5.30	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15
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SEK LUNG	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30
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SEK LUNG	arr. 9.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 10.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 4.15	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 12.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 1.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 1.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 2.30	arr. 3.30	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30
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SEK LUNG	arr. 5.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 6.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 6.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.30	arr. 8.30	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15
SEK LUNG	dep. 6.45	dep						

For all festive occasions

the

VICTROLA

furnishes the music you want most at the moment—
stirring marches, patriotic songs by noted artists,
dance music by the leading dance orchestras,
all the world's choicest music by the world's
greatest vocalists and instrumentalists.
Come in to-day, ask for a demonstration, and
select your Victrola.



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BARGAIN WEEK

Shoes

A SPECIAL line in Men's Tan Glace Kid
Shoes. English made, of best materials.
All sizes.

WORTH \$15.00.

SPECIAL OFFER \$11.00 per pair.

WE CAN SHOW YOU SOME EXCEPTIONALLY
GOOD BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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CIGARETTES

The Real Burley Cigarette

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THE
CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents
EMMY WHELEN
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Usual Prices.

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THE HOME PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.FAR EAST IN THE VICTORY
MARCH.

In the great Victory March in London on July 19th, contingents of the Allies in the Far East had their place in the procession. China was represented by General Tang and General Dan; Japan by Col. S. Abe, Major S. Oyam, Major N. Morita, Major Sataro Takahashi, Major Sadao Takahashi, Major H. Fugli, Major Y. Kawakami, Captain S. Ando, Captain M. Hompa, Captain H. Imamura, and Captain S. Tanaka; and Siam by Captain Nitiakara and Staff, and a contingent from the Siamese army. On reaching the saluting point at Buckingham Palace the officers in command of these contingents were invited to take their place with the King and Royal Party in company with the other Allied commanders, and subsequently took luncheon with the King after the ceremony.

The contingents from the Far East attracted a good deal of attention from the crowd, who, on several occasions, with characteristic humor, begged in vain for a smile from the Chinese General, who rode along passively and unmoved, gazing into infinity. One of the descriptions of the march reads as follows:—

Splendid-faced Foch was by no means the grimmest man on parade. That distinction undoubtedly belongs to General Tang, of China. His solemnity was the mask-like, impressive attitude of the Far East. A tall, thin man, probably on the right side of 40, he sat his horse throughout the procession in a manner that undoubtedly impressed all. This was not the case with Colonel Abe, who led the officers and men of the Japanese detachment. Colonel Abe enjoyed himself and he everyone knew it. Handsome, young, and with an obvious sense of humor, there was not much in the way of his attention. "Col. Abe's dress was the last word in comfort. He wore none of the usual military belts and trappings, and his loose fitting light khaki tunic became him admirably."

Another distinct favorite among the leaders was undoubtedly Capt. Nitiakara, of Siam. He may be 5ft. 5in. in height. He walked the whole way. He made a quaint picture in Whitehall when he left his place to talk to the British officer acting as his adjutant. Capt. Nitiakara did not reach the British officer's shoulder and, as the latter talked down to him, it was obvious that the gallant Siamese appreciated the situation, for his face was as full of fun as that of a schoolboy. The ride carried by the men of Captain Nitiakara's party were unusual to see, even in these days, and were decorated with brass fittings.

The decorations along the whole of the route taken by the procession were on a lavish scale. In Cannon Street, the China Association made a brave display with the Union Jack flanked by the flags of China and Japan. In Fenchurch Street, Messrs. Denny, Mott and Dickson and the Burpee Co., Ltd., also made good showings. On the building of the former there were golden lions' heads and wreaths, coats-of-arms, festoons of laurels, red and white roses, and the Royal program surmounted by a crown. In Whitehall Avenue the new flag of Siam was flying from the Siamese Consulate General. The P. & O. offices in Leadenhall Street were decorated with flags of all the Allies, making an imposing show. Some of the spectators of the Victory March may have noticed that the sword of the leader of the little Japanese party shone brightly and fiercely in the sun. Few realized that it was one of the blades of Old Japan—an heirloom handed down to the present owner by legions of long-dead Samurai. No sword glittered more than that Japanese katana. The Japanese sword was the "soul" of its owner, and its mirror-like surface. It was never drawn save in self-defense. That one of these weapons was bared for all London to see was a pretty compliment from our Eastern Ally.—L. & C. Express.

KOLCHAK'S GREAT WORK.
TO RETIRE WHEN IT IS DONE.

New York, July 1st.
John Embury, American Consul at Omsk, the capital city of the Kolchak Government of those parts of Russia not under Bolshevik control, has arrived at New York and supplied an official report of what has happened in Siberia and Eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he was in charge of American affairs in Kolchak's capital city. He said no language could picture the atrocities that marked the Bolshevik rule in the territories recaptured by Admiral Kolchak—a reign of terror that has been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft, and arson perpetrated with a cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization. He tells of the slaughter of thousands in Siberia, and shows many photographic proofs that men, women, and children were driven into the woods and clubbed to death, that the public squares were turned into shambles, that Bolshevik committees rested with the power of life and death, held orgies of killing, and that knolls were opened and criminals invited to work their will upon all who opposed Bolshevik dictatorship.

Embury speaks in the warmest terms of Admiral Kolchak as the greatest man the Russian Revolution has produced, whose only ambition is to redeem Russia from the terror of Lenin and Trotsky and set up a Government that will be democratic in the best and noblest sense of the word. "Once this is accomplished," says Embury, "Kolchak will retire, for, as I happen to know, he does not wish to be president or dictator. I firmly believe he is destined to lead Russia out of chaos and anarchy, and I believe history will immortalize him as the George Washington of Russia in Russia's darkest hour."

CABLE DELAYS.
COMPLAINTS IN THE COMMONS OF
EFFECT ON FAR EASTERN
TRADE.

In the course of the debate on the Post Office vote in the House of Commons on July 29th, the subject of cable delays was not strictly under the Government, but we had always worked harmoniously with the companies. The cables generally were showing rather less delay, except for Egypt and Australia. Under ordinary conditions the capacity of these cables was 235,000 words per day, but on account of the interruptions and various other troubles, their capacity had been reduced to 167,000 words. Government traffic on that account was enormous. It was 15 times more than in 1914. He was looking forward to the day when there would be a substantial reduction in this Government traffic. It was now occupying 25 per cent. of the total capacity of the Eastern cables. He was glad to say that the censorship of cables would be abolished as from midnight on the 2nd inst. (Cheers.) That would allow the introduction of private codes, and a consequent decrease of between 20 and 30 per cent. in the traffic. Unless there was an increase in the messages there should be a great acceleration in the service. The companies were doing everything in their power to improve their service and make it as efficient as possible. Nobody regretted more than they did the great inconvenience caused to business men, especially those trading with the East. The companies were fully alive to that.

Major Hurst, in moving the reduction of the vote by £1,000, said that he did so in order to draw attention to the breakdown of the telegraphic cable system between this country and the Far East markets. That breakdown was having a grave effect upon the export and import trade of the country, and more particularly the cotton trade of Lancashire. No doubt some improvement had taken place during the present year, but he did not think the authorities now realized the very grave handicap the length of time it took to cable from England to the Far East was to the welfare of their staple trade. It took from nine to 11 days to cable from England to Calcutta, 11 to 16 days to cable from Calcutta to Karachi, and a cable to China took about 10 days to reach its destination. A case had occurred of a cable taking 19 days to come from Sumatra. One of the many reasons why commercial messages from England to the East had not travelled with due dispatch was because the cables were taken up by far too large an extent with Press messages. They had in Manchester first-hand information that the newspapers of India and Shanghai were in possession of utterly insignificant social events in this country within a few days of their occurrence. One social event of little importance was recorded in the Shanghai newspapers on March 27th, at a time when they had no later commercial news from England than March 11th. That event was the Royal visit to Bethnal Green. The news of the Billie Carleton case was flashed to every market in the Far East within 48 hours of its occurrence. Any social scandal, any celebrated suicide or murder echoed round the world while the voice of commerce was hushed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Astbury, who said he spoke both as a member of Parliament and as a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the disastrous effect that the breakdown in the cables had had, and was having, on the cotton trade of Lancashire. For months past they had been complaining to the Postmaster-General and the Board of Trade with regard to cable delays. They had been assured that the matter was having every attention, but matters were growing worse instead of better. Over a series of 40 cables in transit from the Far East from June 14th. to June 28th, no reply was received in less than six days, and, in the majority of cases, the reply took from 10 to 11 days. From Hongkong the delay varied from seven to 11 days. It was impossible, in these circumstances, for Manchester houses, who did business down to as low as 64ths of a penny, to place business.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., of Hongkong, in their report covering the period August 15th to 31st, state:—
Cotton.—There is nothing doing, and no stock. Nominal quotations:—Indian at \$40 to \$50 per picul; Chinese at \$45 to \$55 per picul.
INDIAN YARN.—Owing to a heavy drop in the price of raw cotton, and the extreme eagerness of some of the importers to quit their holdings, the Chinese dealers remained quiet and prices show a decline of nearly 45 in some of the threads. Business has been reported during the fortnight of about 400 bales, consisting of 300 bales of No. 10s. and 100 bales of No. 12s. Closing quotations:—No. 10s., \$220 to \$230; No. 12s., \$230 to \$250; No. 10s., \$275 to \$300; and No. 20s., 300 to \$340. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,500 bales. Sold but uncleared stock, about 20,000 bales.

Spun Yarn.—Imports the market ruled quiet. Small sales were reported in Bezoar Stems at \$150 (per catty), Saffron at \$40 (per 2 lb. tin), Gum Olibanum at \$8 to \$12 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$5 (per picul), Cassia at \$13 (per picul), Fire-crackers at \$18 (per case), Sugar Candy at \$25 (per picul), and Vermillion at \$144 (per case).

CANTON NEWS.

August 31st.

KWANGSI LEADERS AND PEACE.

We learn that General Luk Wing-tung, Tam Ho-ming (Kwangsi Tschun), Mok Wing-sun (Canton Tschun) and Chan Pook-kwan have jointly telegraphed an expression of their loyalty to the Peking Government. It is stated that the conclusion of a separate peace with those leaders is expected. It is reported that Chan Ping-kwan has requested the Peking Government to allow him to attend the peace conference in Shanghai as he might mediate in any dispute. It is said that he will be appointed chief of the Southern peace envoys.

Under the scheme of road improvements the city walls are to be built in the city. The work of pulling down the city walls is being carried on by day and night, and only small parts of the walls remain. The roads were expected to be completed in January.

A piracy is reported to have been taken place off Samshui on August 30th. A launch carrying passengers to Canton was stopped and all on board were searched, everything of value being taken away. Several of the passengers are reported to have been killed or wounded, as the launch was fired at while she was attempting to escape. The piracy was reported to the troops in the locality, and a number of the pirates were caught.

A POPULAR PROTEST.

It is reported that owing to the killing and unreasonable arrest of students in Shantung by Ma-liang, the people of the province have sent representatives to request the President to punish this military despot. The President has refused to receive the deputation, and this has caused excitement in Peking. Large crowds have gathered round the President's residence and have stayed there throughout the day and night since the 25th ult. They refuse to go away without a satisfactory reply to their appeal.

Another message states that the demonstration around the President's residence numbers more than 1,000 people. They cannot be driven away even by military force. The front gate of the President's residence is closed and guarded by a very large body of armed guards, and martial law is declared in Peking.

A Peking message dated the 29th, states that the demonstration was dispersed this morning, a large number of the people being arrested by the police, and the front gate of the President's residence has been opened.

JAPAN'S CHEAP LABOUR

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN
TRADE.

Some interesting facts about trade, working hours, and wages in Japan were brought out by Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, Tokio, in an address he gave recently to a large number of commercial men at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Crowe emphasized the curious fact that each of her three victorious wars had left Japan in a better position, and in the 25 years since the commencement of the Chinese war her trade had advanced by 2,000 per cent. German firms had been put out of business during the war, while British concerns, the pioneers in Japanese trade, had continued to do a large volume of trade. America had made great inroads into the trade we formerly did with Japan, but, on the whole, he was optimistic as to the future of British trade. Enormous developments had taken place in the Japanese export trade, especially in silk, cotton yarns, and piece goods.

RATES OF WAGES.

At a rough estimate, Mr. Crowe thought that Japanese male unskilled workers were getting 14s. a week for 70 hours work, while females received 9s. 4d., but skilled workers were paid from 5s. to 7s. a day. In the cotton industry women were mostly employed, and they received 1s. 3d. a day, while the men were paid 1s. 6d. a day, but they were provided with their food and lodgings at specially reduced rates. The workers also received bonuses. It was estimated that an English worker would perform about twice as much work as a Japanese would do. The labour problem was a serious question in Japan, though there were no Trade Unions in that country and consequently the workers were not organized. Much attention had recently been paid to the question of wages, which had only increased by about 70 per cent, while the cost of living had gone up by 125 per cent.

COMPETITION NOT SERIOUS.

Mr. Crowe gave it as his opinion that the danger from Japanese competition was not serious, provided that we got back soon to normal conditions and that our output was not unreasonably curtailed and profiteering allowed to go unchecked. The labour of Japan, though plentiful, was not very efficient, and the apparent cheapness might not continue for long as wages must necessarily rise.

"FLYING THE WHITE
PIGEON."

SELLING A GIRL FOR \$102.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, four Chinese—a father, mother and two women—were charged with conspiracy to defraud by selling a girl to a Chinese cobbler for \$102 and then eluding her away.

Two of the defendants are the parents of the girl, and the other two acted as "go-betweens" for a commission. The father of the girl proposed to one of the "go-betweens" to sell his daughter, as he was badly in need of money. This woman consulted another woman, well-known for her activities in the matrimonial market.

After a discussion as to the amount of commission to be paid, the two women went to a cobbler, living in one of the villages in the New Territory and informed him that there was a pretty girl on the matrimonial market, whom he could secure as his concubine at small cost. The man agreed, and a day was fixed for the inspection of the girl. On the appointed day the cobbler visited the home of his prospective purchase and expressed himself charmed with the personality and manners of the girl. After a long discussion a bargain was struck at \$102. The intending purchaser paid \$22 to the go-betweens as a guarantee of good faith and promised the balance of \$100 next day, when he would require a deed of sale. On the day following, the go-betweens visited the cobbler's house with a deed of sale, purporting the same to have been signed by the girl's father, and, handing it over, received the \$100. The girl was then taken to the cobbler's house and lived with him for a fortnight.

One afternoon when the cobbler returned home from his work he discovered that the girl was missing, and he immediately informed the Police. A rigorous search was instituted, and Sergeant Willis, of the Detective Force, traced the girl to a house in Yau Yee Lane. On information given by her the quartet were arrested. Mr. Smith remanded the case for a week.

THE CHING E ISLAND
ROBBERY.

ARMED MAN CHARGED.

Sergeant MacDonald, with a posse of constables, has been successful in arresting one of the six men, armed with revolvers and swords, alleged to have made a raid on Ching E. Island. This man was attempting to escape by way of Chin Wan and was armed with a revolver.

The prisoner was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, who remanded the case for a week.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 30th., 5.50 p.m.

Typhoon in about 194deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N., inclining Westward.

August 31st., 12 p.m.

Typhoon N.E. of Aparri, moving N.N.W. or N.

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS" AT THE
VICTORIA.

"The Globe Trotters," who opened their season at the Victoria Theatre, last night, were rewarded with a crowded house. Though consisting only of three artists they are a versatile combination. Mr. Dick Norton is a first-rate comedian, Miss Forbes has a sweet soprano voice, and Mr. Wallingford Tate is an accomplished pianist. A better entertainment than they gave has not been put on at the Victoria Theatre. "The Globe Trotters" appear again to-night, when another full house is assured.

A Chinese detective lived with a woman for some time and then left her. Another man then gave his protection to the woman and intended taking her to Swatow, when the detective interfered and charged the couple at the Magistracy, yesterday, with obstructing him in the execution of his duty by refusing to be searched like other passengers leaving steamers. The women told the Magistrate what had actually taken place, and added that the detective owed her \$2. Mr. Smith believed the woman and discharged both the defendants.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIS, K.C.]

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Ip Pak Sang pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before the expiration of his sentence.

The Acting Attorney-General said that the prisoner had been banished six times; the last occasion (for life) was on May 26th, 1910.

The prisoner said a chairman asked him to come to the Colony to make up some accounts, and he did so.

His Lordship reminded prisoner that he (the Chief Justice) had sentenced him to banishment for three years in October, 1910. Prisoner was now sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

MURDER IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Chung Kan was indicted for the murder of his elder brother, Chung Kan Yang, at Cheung Po, a village in the New Territory, on January 11th, 1910.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.), prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Bellios defended.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. C. Hatt, A. W. Rozin, J. Steer, J. F. Castro, C. W. Olsen, E. M. H. Castro and F. H. Y. A. Lafferty.

Mr. Pollock said the prisoner and the deceased lived together. One day they had a quarrel in regard to a door-way in the house, and about three days before the murder there was a fight between them, in which the deceased came off the worse with a black eye. On the afternoon of January 14th, the deceased went out of his house, carrying a bucket, to draw water from a well or pool close by. He never returned. About an hour later, his wife being anxious, went out with some friends to look for him, and they found him on the roadside, dead, with a number of severe injuries to his skull. That same evening the prisoner vanished from the village with his wife and daughter, and was not heard of till July 13th, when the Police arrested him in San Tin. Searching the prisoner's house, a Police-sergeant found a chopper, the handle of which was damp. The chopper showed no trace of blood; it seemed to have been washed free of bloodstains. An old woman of the village would give evidence that on the afternoon of the murder, she saw the prisoner sharpening that particular chopper on a whetstone. After the prisoner was arrested, he was taken to the Central Police-station. When charged with the offence, he replied: "If I did not kill him, he would have killed me." Therefore, said Mr. Pollock, the jury would see that the prisoner raised the plea of self-defence. That plea the prosecution could not accept, because of the nature of the wounds which the prisoner had inflicted on the deceased. Dr. Smalley would state that eight or nine blows had been inflicted with some instrument, like the chopper in question, on the skull of the deceased. The prosecution was justified in saying that the prisoner had committed a brutal murder.

The prisoner said that on the day in question he was chopping wood when he met his brother, who was on his way to draw water. They had quarrelled some days previously over certain property, and when prisoner met his brother that day he questioned him about it. A fight ensued. The deceased struck him with a big bamboo, and prisoner defended himself with his chopper. Several blows were exchanged. Deceased fell down, and prisoner, seeing his opportunity, ran away. He had no idea that his brother was dead. Realising that he had done wrong, he washed the chopper and left the village that evening.

Mr. Bellios submitted that it was a case of justifiable homicide and that the facts showed that if the prisoner had not defended himself he would have been killed. The prisoner had no intention of committing murder.

Mr. Pollock replied that a man must stand by the natural consequences of his act. The doctor's evidence showed the savagery of the attack which the prisoner made upon his brother.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner to death, said the jury could not fairly have brought in any other verdict. It was a most brutal murder.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. C. D. BELMOURNE.]

ROBBERY FROM A EUROPEAN GIRL.

Lo Chan was indicted for robbery, with violence, from the person of Miss Eud Muriel Cornell, in Lyttelton Road, on July 20th.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. D. P. J. Lopez, W. H. Harlaw, F. P. Shroff, P. A. Ordeiro, J. D. Carriere, E. Guimaraes and A. d'Eca.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, outlined the facts of the case.

Eud Muriel Cornell, 15 years of age, said she lived with her mother in Lyttelton Road. On the morning of July 20th, she left home just before 10 a.m., and was proceeding by Lyttelton Road to town, along Bonham Road. She saw two men sitting on a bench in Lyttelton Road. She went down Caine Road and Welling Street, to the Singer Sewing Machine Co. to do some shopping. She was returning the same way home when she saw the two Chinese, whom she had noticed before, still sitting in the same place. When they saw her they got up and walked about 6 or 7 yards in front of her. Suddenly they stopped; one sat down and the other stood by as if waiting for her to pass. She walked up just then, and when she was about 3 yards in front of them, the prisoner came up, and pulled at her bag. She would not let go, and the prisoner pushed her over and snatched the bag, leaving the string in her hand. In the bag was a handkerchief, a "vanity case," and a shoe-buckle. She fell on her back and screamed, and the men ran away. A student from the University, who heard her screams, appeared after the men had escaped, and escorted her home. She saw the prisoner again the same day on the hill between her house and Ho Mui Sing hospital. Some days later she was taken to the Police-station for an identification parade, and she picked out the prisoner without the slightest hesitation. She was quite sure of the man.

Four witnesses were heard for the prosecution.

The prisoner said he had no statement to make.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and 8 strokes with the "cat."

A BIG HAUL OF JEWELLERY.

Tsui Tsui Tok, alias Tsui Tsun, and Leung Leung, alias Leung Kau, pleaded guilty to breaking into the residence of Mr. E. Abraham, at Kowloon, on June 25th, and stealing the following articles:—1 pair diamond earrings, 1 diamond finger-ring, 1 diamond finger-ring, 1 jade necklace and pendant, 1 gold chain and locket with diamonds, 1 pair of pearl earrings, 3 pearl brooches, 3 jade brooches, 1 ruby and pearl necklace, 1 gold chain and locket, 1 pair of jade sleeve-links, 2 gold bangles, 1 silver hand-bag, 2 diamond studs, 2 pearl scarf-pins, 1 gold flower-holder, 2 gold studs, 1 gold chain and locket with pearls, 1 ruby and diamond finger-ring, 1 gold and jade brooch, 1 pair of gold cuff-links, 1 gold and silver egg, 3 silver cigarette cases, 1 gold watch and chain with trinkets, 1 box of gold trinkets, 1 box of gold trinkets, 1 radium alarm watch, 1 gold scarf-pin, 1 pearl necklace, 1 pearl finger-ring and one ruby pendant, of the total value of \$3,175.

Some of these articles have since been recovered.

The first prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour, and the second prisoner to four years' hard labour.

Mr. Justice Melbourne wishes it to be notified to the jury that, the above case having concluded the Sessions, their attendance will not be required to-day.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLER DISAPPEARS.

A Chinese who had spent sixteen years in America, during eight of which he was employed as a labourer on the Panama Canal construction, arrived in the Colony on Sunday by a Japanese steamer. Following the usual custom, the Police searched his luggage and found, concealed in a rattan box, a revolver and several rounds of ammunition. He was arrested and taken to the Central Police-station, where he was allowed out on a bail of G. \$120. He was warned to attend Court, yesterday, but failed to do so. His bail was, therefore, forfeited by Mr. N. L. Smith.

FEEDING THE POOR.

CONGEE STATIONS TO BE DISCONTINUED. CHEAP RICE TO BE SUBSTITUTED.

The Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital have decided to discontinue the several congee stations in the Colony, where the poor have been fed for the past two months, as from Monday next, and to institute in its place the cheap sale of rice—fifteen cabbies for \$1. The congee stations have proved a great boon to the hungry poor, who flocked to them in thousands, and the Hospital is to be congratulated upon its successful efforts to stem the tide of starvation which threatened to sweep over the Colony owing to the high cost of rice. Their work contributed not a little to quelling the riots, which, otherwise, might have assumed serious proportions.

The decision to discontinue the feeding stations was arrived at at a meeting held on Sunday evening at the Tung Wah Hospital and presided over by Mr. Ho Kwong, the Chairman for the current year. There were over 100 members present, including the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Li Po-kwai and Mr. Fung Ping sang.

The Chairman stated that the Tung Hospital had secured 10,000 picul of Wuhu rice from the Food Relief Association of Canton, at the rate of \$1 for 44 cabbies. The rice was brought to the Colony, free of freight charges, by the Sin On Yuen On Steamship Company and the Wo Fat Steamship Company, and had been stored at the Yee Wo Fat Godowns free of charge. It was the intention of the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital to sell this cheap rice to the poor at \$1 for fifteen cabbies, or about \$6.60 a picul. When the supply was exhausted, if no more should be forthcoming from other sources, the Committee would obtain third-grade rice from the Government and sell it to the poor at a reduced rate—about \$9 a picul, as compared with the Government's selling price of \$11. The Committee had received subscriptions from several generous Chinese gentlemen amounting to nearly \$10,000, and were assured that this sum would be considerably augmented when the cheap sale of rice commenced. A large portion of the money had been expended on the congee stations, the cost of maintaining these being about \$3,000 a day.

A discussion followed, and it was eventually decided to discontinue the congee stations from Monday next and to begin the cheap sale of rice.

Mr. Chau Yang, representative of the Western district, said that an investigation as to the numbers of the poor was being carried out. In the selling of the rice he proposed that tickets should be issued to the poor with name and address and quantity of rice required, and that the rice be sold every two hours—i.e. four times a day in all.

The Chairman stated that the census of the poor would be completed within three days.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak then informed the meeting that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce had received a telegram from Peking stating that the export of 100,000 piculs of Hunan rice for this Colony had been sanctioned by the Government.

The Chinese community will be invited by the Committee to visit the different centres on Monday next and take part in the sale of rice, so that they may judge for themselves the number of poor people there are in Hongkong and the outlying districts.

Two representatives from each district were invited to attend a meeting, yesterday, at the Tung Wah Hospital, to discuss the arrangements in connection with the cheap sale of rice.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

EPIDEMIC DUE TO CONGEE FEEDING.

The sudden incidence, in epidemic form, of the disease which has been called gastro-enteritis by the local Sanitary authorities prompted an enquiry yesterday from Dr. Monteith, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, as to its cause and nature.

Dr. Monteith told our reporter that gastro-enteritis was inflammation of the bowels, and caused an acute form of diarrhoea. Deaths sometimes occurred in five or six days, and often in a shorter period.

It is not a stranger to Hongkong, said Dr. Monteith, "but during the last week or two it has assumed epidemic form, and we are doing our best to stem the tide of deaths."

As to the cause, Dr. Monteith said it was very likely to be found in the congee feeding, because most of the cases had occurred among the class who receive congee in the enclosures. The Sanitary Board were making arrangements to stop the issuing of congee almost at once, and issue dry rice instead. The new arrangements would be in operation to-day or to-morrow, and it was hoped the disease would abate.

During the week which ended last Saturday there were 117 cases, with 87 deaths. Of these, no fewer than 48 cases (41 deaths) were reported on Saturday. On Sunday there were another 30 cases.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. F. E. WEISS AT SHANGHAI.

CIRCUMSTANCES POINT TO MURDER.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. F. E. Weiss, General Agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, culminated in a tragic discovery about midnight on Friday, says the *North China Daily News* of August 25th, when his dead body was discovered in a lonely spot in the Yangtze-poo district. According to the medical evidence, death had occurred from 36 to 48 hours prior to the discovery, and it would, therefore, seem to have taken place only a few hours after deceased left his home in Weihai-wei Road, on Wednesday evening, to keep a business appointment, and one other engagement the nature of which is not yet known. There was a deep wound in the throat, apparently inflicted with a razor, afterwards found lying some ten or twelve feet away from the body. Further examination revealed a bullet wound through the back of the head, and this second injury supports a strong suspicion of foul play.

A poignant feature in the tragic circumstances of the case is that deceased's mother and sister were due to arrive in Shanghai from America on Saturday, their visit having been long looked forward to by Mr. Weiss who had busied himself with preparation for their reception. Deceased was 30 years of age, and unmarried.

The inquest was opened at the U. S. Court on August 23rd.

Dr. Julian Petit spoke as to having visited the scene of the tragedy that morning at 1 a.m.—and finding the body lying at the foot of a grave mound, feet inclined and face downward. The remains were in an advanced stage of decomposition, the features being unrecognizable. There was a deeply incised wound in the throat, and the extent of it might roughly be described as being from ear to ear. No bones had been broken. The clothes were not disarranged. Life had then been extinct for a day and a half, or two days. Witness was unable to give an opinion as to whether it was a case of suicide or no.

Mr. C. B. Weiss, deceased's brother, stated that when he last saw him, he seemed in "exceptionally good spirits," spoke about some games of tennis that afternoon, and interested himself in an oil-painting which was doing. He left the house shortly after 8.15 p.m., wearing a white suit and shoes, but no hat, and carrying a carved bamboo cane. Habitually, he carried a black pocket-wallet with silver clasps. Before leaving, he said he might be back in a little while, or possibly he might be late. Witness could suggest no reason at all why he should have taken his life. He was always of a cheerful disposition, and there had been no apparent change during the past few weeks.

Dr. Petit was recalled to give the results of further examination of the skull. He stated that Dr. Hunt and himself had discovered a bullet about an inch below the right ear. The point of entry had been about two inches behind, and below the left ear, the bullet having, thus taken an upward direction. There was a fracture on the right side of the head, but the bullet had not passed through.

Questioned by the District Attorney, witness said it would have been impossible for deceased, having cut his throat, to fall forward, shoot himself, and throw away the revolver. The inquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS PROBABLE.

Five Chinese—two men and three women—whom the Canton authorities are seeking on a charge of kidnapping, came to Hongkong and, it is alleged, continued their nefarious trade in this Colony. They are said to have kidnapped two children from a village in the New Territory and attempted to escape to Macao. The Police, however, got on their track and arrested them. The description of the five tallies with the description of the persons wanted by the Canton authorities, and it is probable that after they have been dealt with by the local Courts, they will be extradited to Canton to stand their trial there.

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Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SALE! SALE!

NOW ON

IN OUR

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT ONLY.

We are offering all slightly soiled and surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. SEIZ KONDOR has This Day taken over charge as Manager, **BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.** Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1190]

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons. For the **BANK OF CHINA, TSUYEE PEI, Manager.** Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4.00 per Share will be paid on the 7th October next to all shareholders on the Register of shareholders at 30th September. By Order of the Board, **R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.** Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL HONGKONG.

NEXT Term begins on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1919. Parents, Guardians and New Boys can see the Headmaster on S. TUESDAY, September 2nd, or Monday, September 8th, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. **Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTON, Headmaster.** Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1194]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady)—whole time, or part time. Term begins September 8th, 1919. Application should be sent to The Headmaster, **DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, Hongkong.** [1195]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK for General Office Work. Must have thorough knowledge of typewriting. Apply, in own handwriting, to—**A.B.C., Care of "Daily Press" Office.**

WANTED.

FIRST CLASS—12 Bore—Sporting gun. Apply—**Box 888, Care of "Daily Press" Office.** [1198]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM KOBE

THE Steamship "KUMSANG" having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.** Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1198]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 1st. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 8th, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 22nd, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** Hongkong, August 31st, 1919. [1199]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

H. W. RAY, Esq., Proprietor of the Coronet Theatre. We much regret the insertion of the advertisement in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 22nd ult., which was done without our knowledge by our advertising agent who has been removed for so doing. We personally do not impute the allegations which the advertisement would suggest, and withdraw same. We further beg to apologize for the insertion of the advertisement and for any annoyance it may have caused you. Dated the 1st day of September, 1919. Proprietors of the VICTORIA THEATRE.

We regret that, owing to an oversight in our business department, the above advertisement was published in our issue of the 22nd ult. **THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.** [1191]

FOR SALE.

MOTOR BOAT complete with awning, side curtains, spray hood, anchor, anchor light, flag poles, brass deck fittings, etc. Hull—teakwood, length 23' beam 5' 6" draft 2' 6" Engine—Roberts 8 hp. 2 cylinder, 2 cycle, magnet ignition, burns kerosene, installed with reverse gear and one man control. Speed—7 1/2 miles per hour. Price—First \$800 or best offer takes the boat. For further particulars Apply—**Box 1187, Care of "Daily Press" Office.** [1187]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that the Secretary is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the Guild Office 10, Des Voeux Road, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. [1149]

G. & R.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the **HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,** namely, 320 (Two Hundred and Ninety) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty-seven) Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect of the said 320 Shares) in respect of the Capital of the Company as increased in 1915. Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919. Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DRAGON & HARTWELL, Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. By Order, **C. McI. MESSER, Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong.** Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1184]

A. G. DA ROCHA: AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 8332.

FAVoured with instructions from The Consignor.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY, September 2nd, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.) at his Sales Room

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Also

10 Bales "Antique" Woven Paper.

27" x 38", 50 lbs to a ram.

3 dozen Yellow Vici Kid.

2 Black.

2 Gold Wrist Watches.

1 new Binoculars.

"Safe."—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1248]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 1832. [78]

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, at 9.15 P.M.

PIANO RECITAL

by PROFESSOR SKLAREVSKI.

PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

Chopin.....Ballade a Flat Major.
Nocturne, F. Major.
Scherzo, B. Minor.
Sgambatti.....Antique Minuet.
Bethoven.....Ritornelle-Turkish March.
Borodine.....In the Convent.
Chopin.....Polonaise a Flat Major.
Members can obtain tickets for themselves and guests from the No. 1 Boy or the HONORARY SECRETARY.

TICKETS \$3 EACH. [1179]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 4 Shares numbered 5731/3734 in the above Office standing in the name of ONG HONG PIN of Singapore has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 10th September, 1919, a New Certificate will be issued in favour of the said ONG HONG PIN and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.** Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1183]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized **MR. FAUSTINO ANTONIO XAVIER** to Sign for Messrs. XAVIER BROS., LTD. **XAVIER BROS., LTD.** Powell's Building, Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1170]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M. Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club. By Order, **E. DES VOEUX, Secretary.** Hongkong, 27th August, 1919. [1172]

G. & R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the **PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.** Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor. 10, Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** [1109]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to—**PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING** [1232]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 96 THE PEAK (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden. Apply—**E. A. M. WILLIAMS, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Buildings.** 1049

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOTH" No. 131, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden. Apply—**LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings.** [1145]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW in excellent condition with Tennis Court and Garden Area 25,000 square feet. Low price. Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** [1176]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

BIRTH.

DOWNSIDE.—At 163, The Peak, on September 1st, the wife of H. B. L. DOWNSIDE, of a daughter. [1197]

MARRIAGES.

HOLLAND.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 23rd, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, ALBERT F. T. HOLLAND, of Shanghai, to AMY FLORENCE AINS, of Plymouth. **SAMPSON.**—At Hongkong, on August 30th, by special licence, by the Registrar-General, Wm. RICHARD SAMPSON to Miss ANNA PETROVNA KRUM, of Odessa. [1198]

DEATH.

MEAD.—At Peitaiho, on August 22nd, PAMELA ISABEL, aged 11 months, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mead, of the British Legation.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1919.

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE OTHER ALLIES.

The Japanese Press was firmly convinced at first that the discussion of the Shantung question in the United States Senate was merely a political move intended to discredit President Wilson and the Democratic party in the eyes of the people. That it would have any effect on the policy of the Government of their country towards China was not for a minute believed. The papers therefore set to work light-heartedly to abuse the Senators who had espoused—or pretended to espouse—the cause of China for their own political purposes. The persistency of the Senate and the course that it took later, however, rather bewildered the Japanese papers, and recourse was had to a subsidiary explanation, which was that America desired to ingratiate herself with China for commercial purposes. From the Japanese standpoint it was Codlin trying to prove that he was the friend, not Short. In the meantime the Japanese Ministry was engaged in measuring the situation from its own particular angle, and finally—acting, no doubt, on the advice of the Japanese Ambassador to Washington—a change of

front was adopted. Some concession had to be made to allay feeling abroad on the matter, and the concession took the shape of waiving the claim to an exclusive Japanese settlement at Tsingtau, which would have given Japan possession of the harbour and practically all the best sites in the town, and substituting in its place an international settlement. This concession to foreign feeling has naturally not been well received in Japan, nor in Tsingtau, where the Japanese residents are up in arms at the idea of throwing away rights which they have done nothing to obtain. The Japanese Government has received the storm of criticism in silence. Perhaps it rather welcomes it, as showing the greatness of the concession and therefore stifling demands for more. As a matter of fact, of course, the concession looks a great deal better than it is. Japan has already got her foot well into Tsingtau; she has had an ample opportunity to take the choicest of the pickings, and the other nations will have to recognise her claim to be first served when the time comes for opening the Settlement. Such a concession naturally does not satisfy China, which will not be content with anything less than the unconditional return of the rights granted to Germany.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Shantung Agreement between China and Germany contained a provision that Germany was not to part with her rights in Shantung to any third Power. What was to happen in the event of Germany being forcibly deprived of those rights by a third Power was not stated in the convention, but it might well have been argued at the Peace Conference that it would be asking Germany to break faith with China to compel her to hand over her rights in the peninsula to Japan and not to China. No doubt Japan would have argued that China

forfeited her rights by the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915, but this very doubtful document appears to come especially under that clause in the League of Nations which demands the cancellation of all agreements which are contrary to the provisions of the League. However that may be, the situation now is that Japan, without departing from her claim that she shall exercise her own time for handing over Shantung to China and that she is the natural inheritor of all the German rights, has waived one provision of the Sino-Japanese Agreement which gave her the right to establish an exclusive Japanese Settlement at Tsingtau. If the rumours are correct that Shantung was the price demanded by and paid to Japan for coming into the war the concession is a very liberal one, made entirely to conciliate American opinion and compensate America for having been kept in the dark as to the existence of such an agreement. That the United States was kept in the dark up to the last moment, and that there was a painful five minutes at the Peace Conference when the revelation was made, are now historic facts. It is not so clear that Japan would not have come into the war on the side of the Allies if no such agreement had been made, although it might well be understood that Japan was not to emerge from the conflict empty-handed. The secret diplomacy during the war, if it ever comes to be written, will form a very interesting chapter of history.

Meanwhile the discussion of the Shantung question has, no doubt, done some good. It has shown decisively, for one thing, that President Wilson only agreed to Japan's claim very reluctantly and because his hand was forced by the Allies. To have refused to agree to them would have caused Japan to retire from the Conference and from the League of Nations also, and thus caused a split among the Allies. In the face of the facts and possibilities the President took the wiser course. It was a compromise undoubtedly with his principles, but the wise man knows when to yield. Instead, therefore, of trying to overthrow the whole arrangement would it not be better to concentrate attention on the terms under which Shantung is to be restored to China. Japan has made various statements as to these terms, but the world would like to have something more definite, and there seems no reason why the statement should not be made now. Japan's contention is that China must first sign the Peace Treaty; China, in turn, says that she cannot sign the Peace Treaty until she knows the terms on which the Shantung peninsula is to be restored to her. A deadlock is thus created which it seems the special province of the United States to overcome by calling both parties to a conference. By this means a situation as painful to the Allies as it must be amusing to their quondam enemies will be removed. Of Japan's strong position in regard to China there is proof forthcoming every day. The latest is that Japan has refused to enter the new Banking Consortium unconditionally. She is not willing to put her "special rights" in Manchuria and Mongolia into the common pool. She wishes to reserve them, although Great Britain has waived her special rights in the Yangtze valley.

The Rev. Father A. Froe, S.J., has resumed the directorship of Zicawei Observatory, Shanghai.

Forty-eight cases (24 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The payment on October 7th of an interim dividend of \$4 per share is announced by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 10th amounted to 73,477 tons and the sales to 70,758 tons.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodchouse is going on short leave on the 11th instant per s.s. *Chiang* to Shanghai and Tsingtau. He expects to return on October 22nd.

It is reported that a German naval officer is on the way to receive the German war prisoners still held in Japan, the number of whom is said to be 4,496.

In the Tarakan oil field, Batavia, a new well has been discovered with a production of 600 tons daily, by which the total production of the field becomes 2,100 tons.

Mr. Ah Lo, well-known in Hongkong, has just been appointed Chinese Consul to Siam. He is a Cambridge man and has many foreign friends throughout China, who will rejoice to learn of this promotion.

At the University of Edinburgh, the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were recently conferred upon Henry Morris Anderson, Hongkong, and Robert Kho Seng Lim, Straits Settlements.

At the Shanghai Recreation Club's pavilion, on August 23rd, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., acting British Consul-General, unveiled a brass memorial tablet in honour of those members of the club who have given their lives for our cause in the war.

The *Canton Times* states that the Kwangtung Government Mint is now working at the production of 20 cent coins exclusively. Some 1,000,000 pieces are turned out every day. It is said these new coins are being especially manufactured to supply Kwangsi.

In the House of Commons, on July 21st, Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, said the total value of imports into India from Japan was £2,157,000 in 1913-14, £2,966,000 in 1914-15, and £22,404,000 in 1918-19. Only a small proportion of these imports were not manufactured goods.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of which is said to be coming to Hongkong, has as its regimental badge the united red and white rose. Its service record includes Namur (1905); Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Surinam—Chitral, South Africa (1900-02) and the Great War.

It is reported, says the *Japan Advertiser*, that the direct cable service which was operated between Germany and Japan, via Shanghai, by the Deutsche Japan Post of Yokohama, and which ceased when war was declared against Germany, is to be resumed. Operations will commence as soon as the Peace Treaty is ratified.

The annual Bazaar under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League will be held, by kind permission, in the grounds of Government House, on Saturday, October 18th. The proceeds, as formerly, will be devoted to local charities for children, the Ostershaw Cots (Surrey), and the Naval and Military Funds for Orphans.

The steamer *Batavia*, with the English mails, which ran aground on a sandbank 100 miles from Saigon, is an Inter-Allied ship, temporarily under French charge. She is a German steamer of some 20,000 dead-weight capacity, and is carrying Chinese labourers to Shanghai and Peking, as well as a general cargo. She is expected in Hongkong about 6 p.m. to-day.

The Dutch Consul-General, Mr. G. S. D. Hamel, was "At Home," yesterday between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, at the Consulate offices, in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of Holland, which was on Sunday. The members of the local Dutch community and their friends, both social and commercial, and the Consuls of the various countries represented in the Colony, attended the reception to offer their felicitations. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Major-General Ventris, C.B., were represented by their A.D.C.s.

Complaints having been received by the Head of the Sanitary Department that fish had been lost in transshipment from Canton to Hongkong, detectives were deputed to watch every cargo of fish brought to the Colony. On Sunday they noticed three men apparently attempting to steal fish, and arrested them. The suspects were produced before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy yesterday. They stated that they were coolies engaged to convey the fish to the Central Market. They were discharged owing to lack of evidence against them.

Mr. Seizo Kondoh arrived yesterday from Yokohama by the *Shiten Maru* to assume the duties of manager of the Bank of Taiwan in succession to Mr. N. Yanagita, who is leaving for Shanghai to take charge of the branch in that port. Mr. Kondoh is not a stranger to Hongkong, as he was assistant manager of the Bank here five years ago. Mr. Yanagita will be missed by many friends, amongst the European and Japanese communities, while the Hongkong bullion brokers, who have admired his dexterity in dealing with the silver fluctuations, will regret the departure of one who has been of great assistance to them.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE:

BRITANNIC INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FORMED.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY

BIG BOLSHEVIK REVERSE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OTTAWA.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL PERSHING RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

PARIS, August 30th.

A Havas message says:— General Pershing was received to-day by President Poincaré at the Elysée.

On behalf of the French Academy, an address was sent to General Pershing, as a greeting, with an expression of affectionate gratitude for having accomplished his noble task.

A FAREWELL MESSAGE.

PARIS, August 31st.

A Havas message says:— General Pershing made the following statement to French newspaper correspondents to-day:—

"We feel that we carry back with us an intimate knowledge and appreciation of France and her people, her art, and her culture. We shall regard these days of comradeship, strife, and struggle as an everlasting bond between our peoples."

PARIS, August 31st.

On the occasion of the departure of General Pershing, the American Ambassador in Paris gave a dinner in his honor and that of President Poincaré. Among the guests were the highest officials in the French Government.

French newspapers specially honor General Pershing, stating that he carries away a memory that will never be effaced of the affection, gratitude, and admiration of the whole French nation.

FRANCE AND AMERICA COOPERATING IN THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

PARIS, August 30th.

A Havas message says:— The sale of the surplus supplies of the American Expeditionary Force to the French Government is an excellent bargain for France.

There is the strongest evidence that the French and American Governments are prepared whole-heartedly to co-operate to their mutual advantage in working out the problems of peace.

The French newspapers are full of praise of the American Government, who have donated to the French Government docks, waterways, railways, barracks, power, and plant valued at 15,000,000 francs.

CARDINAL MERCIER

A VISIT TO THE U.S.A.

PARIS, August 31st.

A Havas message says:— Cardinal Mercier is expected to arrive in Paris to-day, on his way to the United States via Brest. He is going on board the United States transport *Argonaut*.

FRENCH EXPORTS

ANOTHER LIST OF RESTRICTIONS.

PARIS, August 31st.

A Havas message says:— A new order by the French Ministry of Finance prohibits the export of nitrates of soda, cyanide of calcium, and sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphates of lime, chemical fertilizers, rice, maize, potato and starch.

EARLIER CABLES.

LITHUANIA.

GERMAN BREACH OF PLEDGE TO EVACUATE.

LONDON, August 30th.

According to telegrams received in London from Lithuanian sources, it appears that, in spite of the pledge which Germany gave that she would evacuate Lithuania by the beginning of October, her troops have received orders to remain, disguising themselves in Russian uniforms.

The Germans, by maintaining control of the railway between Vilnius and Chavli, can transport plenty of troops and supplies to Lithuania, while they can send back to Germany footstools etc. stolen from the Lithuanian population.

According to very well informed opinion, it will prove an extremely difficult matter to clear the Germans out of Lithuania and Courland.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. GENERAL KAMONTOV'S GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, August 28th.

It is authoritatively stated that, in South Russia, in the neighbourhood of the Liskovsk-Khopersk railway, General Kamontov, the Volunteer cavalry leader, entered Tambov, the chief supply depot of the Red Southern Front and captured 13,000 prisoners. He also dispersed to their homes 10,000 mobilised and untrained armed men.

After distributing the Bolshevik food supplies among the population and destroying what could not be carried off, the Volunteers evacuated Tambov. They are now moving towards Kozlov, the Headquarters of the Bolshevik Southern Front.

M. LENIN ON TERRORISM.

STOCKHOLM, August 29th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that M. Lenin, speaking at Moscow on Bolshevism in Budapest, said that the worst enemies of Bolshevism were the Moderate Socialists, who also menaced Bolshevism in Russia.

The only efficient weapon against moderation was "Red Terror." It was the failure of the Hungarian Communists to use terrorism which caused their downfall.

The telegram added: "This is the first time that M. Lenin has pronounced himself in favour of terrorism."

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE PSKOFF.

HELSINGFORS, August 29th.

A telegram confirms the Bolshevik capture of Pskoff.

FIGHTING IN THE ARCHANGEL DISTRICT.

ARCHANGEL, August 30th.

Strenuous fighting is reported on the railway front, where 200 Australians are helping the exhausted loyal Russians.

The town of Krompa was powerfully bombed by aeroplanes, after which the infantry, supported by heavy gun-fire, carried the town. 350 Bolsheviks surrendering with all their artillery and stores. Fighting continues.

MARSHAL FOCH.

THANKS MR. LLOYD GEORGE FOR RECENT TRIBUTE.

LONDON, August 29th.

Marshal Foch, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, expressing his gratitude at the recent tributes paid him in Parliament, says:—

"If I was able to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, it was thanks to the sustained determination of the British Government to reinforce and keep up, in 1918, sufficient effective for its armies in France, and also to give powerful assistance in the transport of the American divisions to Europe."

LABOUR UNREST AT HOME. CONSUMERS TO PAY ONCE AGAIN.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Food Controller, after reviewing the arbitration award on the question of wages and hours to bakers, has sanctioned an increase of a half-penny in the price of a quarter loaf.

RACING AT HOME.

"THE PANTHER" SCRATCHED FROM THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, August 30th.

Sir Alec Black's "The Panther," which was hot favourite for the Derby and caused a tremendous sensation by failing to finish in the first six, has been scratched from the list of candidates for the St. Leger Stakes, to be run at Doncaster on September 10th. "The Panther" is a son of "Orby," the Derby winner of 1907.

GERMANY.

FINE OF A MILLION FRANCES PAID.

PARIS, August 31st.

The *Echo De Paris* states that Germany has paid the 1,000,000 francs fine which France imposed on her for the murder of a French soldier in Berlin.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY POSTPONED.

COPENHAGEN, August 31st.

A telegram from Darmstadt states that Herr Noske has stated that the Allies acquiesced that the main reduction of the German Army will not be undertaken until the springtime, in view of possible disturbances in winter.

THE LATE GENERAL BOTHA. NOTEWORTHY TRIBUTES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 28th.

Everywhere the profoundest regret is manifested at the loss to the Empire, which is regarded as present as irreparable. His death is considered a calamity to South Africa, as the sub-continent has lost its weightiest protagonist of racial conciliation.

"The Star" says that General Botha gained admiration and respect which were unique. His loss we can very hardly bear.

"The Evening Standard" recalls that, in the meeting of the British Empire Cabinet in Paris, his was the dominant voice. President Wilson declared that his speech to the Supreme War Council on the mandate for German South-West Africa was the most convincing public utterance he had ever heard.

A vivid picture is drawn of General Botha at the Peace Conference, knowing his health was precarious, yet not struggling, but confronting death with steady courage and philosophy.

His illness prevented his doing much in Paris, says a writer in the *Daily News*, but everyone hung on his words, and his influence was constantly felt behind the scenes on questions regarding Togoland, mandates and reparations, and he was always for moderation. His weight in the British Empire Delegation was decisive.

A writer in the *Morning Post* says that it was at General Botha's suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George received General Hertzig. Mr. Lloyd George's speeches obviously bear the mark of General Botha's statesmanship. He left England a worn-out man, and had a bad heart attack between Plymouth and Madeira from which he never really recovered.

The news was received with the greatest regret in the Foreign Office, where the officials were much impressed with his strong character and fine intellect during the Conference. "One official told an interviewer that General Botha was one of the most remarkable and most popular figures in the Conference. He had very little to say—never anything for publication—but his influence was great, and everyone respected his intellect, realising that much careful thinking lay behind his views."

A telegram from Mr. Asquith is published, in which he says:—"The death of General Botha is, in my judgment, as great a personal loss as the Empire could have sustained. His talents as a commander in the field were of the highest order. In the sphere of statesmanship he will always be remembered as entitled to the main credit for the success of the most splendid demonstration in our history of the healing and unifying power of freedom and full self-government. For years I enjoyed and prized his friendship, and I deeply deplore his death."

UPPER SILESIA.

LIKELY APPOINTMENT OF A DICTATOR.

COPENHAGEN, August 29th.

Forecasts forecast the appointment of a Dictator as the only means of suppressing the dangerous movements of the Extreme Socialists on the one side and Reactionaries on the other.

AVIATION.

SERVICE FROM TOULOUSE TO MOROCCO.

MADRID, August 30th.

An official decree has been published authorising a French Aviation Company to commence a service from Toulouse to Morocco over Spanish territory.

ADVENTURES OF THE "GOLIATH."

PARIS, August 30th.

Details received of the aerobus *Goliath* show that the breakdown was caused by a bolt in the right propeller breaking. The machine flew for 35 minutes on one motor, but was forced to descend owing to the heat, and landed on a sloping beach. The machine smashed into the sea 180 kilometres north of St. Louis. The party lived for six days by distilling sea water. They were first discovered by natives, and then by a caravan sent from Medersah. They expect to arrive at St. Louis early in September.

THE LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, August 29th.

In spite of rain and stormy weather, the London-Paris passenger air service is proceeding smoothly. Four machines are flying regularly now.

ENEMY ALIENS.

EXCLUDED FROM FIJI FOR THREE YEARS.

SUVA, August 30th.

Enemy aliens are to be excluded from Fiji for the next three years.

LAWN TENNIS IN AMERICA. FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN PLAYER DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, August 30th.

In the United States tennis singles championship competition, R. Johnston (U.S.A.) defeated G. L. Patterson (Australia), 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Norman Brookes defeated C. S. Garland, 1-6, 2-6, 9-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Just as America did not enter a team for the Davis Cup Competition, and was unable to send her best players to compete in the All-England championships at Wimbledon, the visit to America of the American quartette, Norman Brookes, G. L. Patterson, R. V. Thomas and R. Everett, was regarded with great interest. It was expected that the new Australian contingent were a really wonderful lot. R. Johnston is not the best player in America. It is an honour he most shares with R. N. Williams, and if he has not fallen off, Maurice McLoughlin. It was the extraordinary brilliance of the two latter players that helped America to do so well in the Davis Cup competition in 1913. Patterson's defeat at the hands of Johnston will have caused great pleasure in New York. An American lawn tennis authority, who was in London when Patterson defeated Brookes, said after that match: "I believe he will beat our men. He is no more aggressive, and the best Americans will take his service all right, but I don't think they are quite so sound in their ground strokes." Charles S. Garland, who was ranked eighth on the list of America's players last year, was the only American who did anything out of the ordinary in the recent Wimbledon tournament. He went into the semi-final of the All-England Singles tournament and was only defeated by Lt. Col. Kingdome after five desperate sets. He is a youngster yet, and is undoubtedly the most promising player in the States. It will be seen from the scores in his match against Brookes that he went very close to winning. Only that generalship that has kept Brookes one of the most remarkable players in the world at the age of 42 helped him to defeat his athletic opponent, Forrest Hill, New York. Where the three matches were played, was the venue of a memorable match in August, 1914, between Norman Brookes and Maurice McLoughlin, when each player won his service for a run of 30 games.

THE NEAR EAST.

AMERICAN MISSION'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 30th.

The Associated Press has received a telegram from Paris stating that the American Mission in the Near East has forwarded its report to the American Peace Delegation. The report has not yet been published.

A member of the Mission, interviewed, stated that the Syrians generally maintain that Palestine should be included in Syria in order to form a united country.

The Syrians are opposed to the Zionist movement, as the Jews form only ten per cent. of the population, and the Moslems fear a big Jewish influx.

The Mission is of the opinion that there seems to be an overwhelming sentiment, in favour of the United States accepting the mandate.

Their report does not necessarily advise the American mandate for all Turkey, but it is understood that it expresses the opinion that much more than Armenia and Constantinople should be included, if the United States decides to accept the mandate.

The Mission states that there seems to be a general desire in Syria that Emir Feisal should be King.

IRELAND.

PRESS CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Press censorship in Ireland will be abolished from September 1st.

FAMOUS MASTERPIECE STOLEN.

BOLOGNA, August 29th.

The masterpiece, "The Madonna and the Child," has been stolen from the Art Gallery, and a coloured photograph of the picture substituted.

HIGH PRICES.

CANADA AND U.S.A. COOPERATING.

OTTAWA, August 30th.

The Canadian and United States Boards of Commerce are co-operating in their campaign against high prices in the whole of North America.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 28th.

Silver is quoted at 56½d. spot and 57½d. forward.

There are large American offerings with a cessation of China buying.

London, August 29th. Silver is quoted at 58d. spot and 56½d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 30th.

The silver market is idle.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

THE CHIEF NORTHERN DELEGATE.

SHANGHAI, September 1st.

Luk Wing-tung, the Governor-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has telegraphed to President Chu Shichong enquiring whether the appointment of Wong Yap-tong was his choice or that of another party. This question the President finds it difficult to answer.

Wing Pui-fu and Sam Yui-hoi have telegraphed to the Peking Government, protesting strongly against the appointment of Wong Yap-tong as chief of the Northern Peace Delegation. The Government has replied that the whole country wants peace, and it does not matter exactly who the delegates are.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Mok Wing-sun, the Military Governor of Canton, has sent a deputy to Peking to explain that it would not be possible to arrange separate peace with each Province in the South. The question of law should be left to the military court in Canton to decide.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Chinese delegates in Paris have telegraphed to Peking that the five great Powers held a meeting recently and discussed the proposition that no country which has not signed the German Treaty shall be admitted to the League of Nations. China, however, has decided to sign the Austrian Treaty, so that she can still be added to the League. The rumour that China will not be allowed to join is not true.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

The Chinese delegates have telegraphed to Peking that the Austrian Treaty is to be signed on September 10th.

PARIS DELEGATES RETURNING.

Wu Chiushin and Chu-him left Shanghai for Hongkong, yesterday, on board the China Mail s.s. *China*.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"THE AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO TOKIO."

ROME, August 28th.

The steamship *Yippon* has left Spezia for Tokio with spare parts of aeroplanes and aeronautical instruments which will be unloaded at the points along the route of Gabriele D'Annunzio's projected flight to Tokio.

The ports of call include Salonika and Bagdad.

JAPAN DENIES PURCHASE OF GERMAN STOCKS.

PARIS, August 30th.

A Havas message says:— The Japanese Delegation in Paris denies the purchase of the German railroad stocks alluded to by an American Parisian paper. The Japanese state that the news is so ridiculous that no sensible person can give it the slightest credence. Such unfounded rumours will only have the effect of breeding mistrust between the Allied and Associated Powers.

GERMAN "COMPETITION BEGINS A NEW."

The *Times* learns that a large contract for constructional engineering in Poland has been accepted by a German firm on terms much below those of a British tender. The business, which amounts to the agreement to a very large sum, has been accepted by the German firm at about 220 per cent less than the figure tendered by a leading British company. The price quoted in the German tender for the fabricated constructional work to be supplied is actually below the price quoted for the raw material as delivered by the rolling mills in this country. Costs of transport, therefore, do not account for the discrepancy. How the German firm was able to offer such low terms is a mystery to the British company. The willingness of the German house to undertake work on such conditions indicates the nature of the industrial competition which is now to be expected.

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[9:3]

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C. N. S. "TAMSUI" CAPSIZED.
The C. N. S. *Tamsui*, bound from Hankow for Swatow with a full cargo, struck a patch in Hukwang Cut-off, about 20 miles below Hankow, and capsized after running aground. No lives were lost, and though the vessel was primarily reported to be a total loss, it is quite possible that there will be means of successful salvage.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 1st, 12.15.— Orders given to hoist local signal No. 1

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.89 inch. Total since January 1st, 68.18 inches, against an average of 66.27 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT		FORECAST.	
Hongkong to Gap Rock	...	N.W. winds, freshening con- siderably; fair at first, squally and rainy later.	
Formosa Channel	...	Cyclonic gales.	
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooch	The same as No. 1.		
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.		

[illegible]

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th September, 1919.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong	Height	H'kong	Height.		
		Standard Time.		Standard Time.			
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
Tues.	2	1 14	6 9	9 23	3 1		
		4 23	6 9	6 45	3 8		
Wed.	3	2 12	6 9	11 6	2 9		
Thur.	4	No reflex	high	no low water			
		2 24	6 0	0 2	2 8		
Fri.	5	No reflex	high	no low water			
		4 37	6 2	3 55	3 3		
Satur.	6	3 48 a	4 4	11 2	4 2		
		5 46 a	4 5				
Sun.	7	8 17	4 6	1 31 a	1 9		
		8 14	4 8	0 19	4 0		
		9 49	4 8	7 5 a	1 6		
Mon.	8	8 20	7 1	1 12	2 6		
		7 35	6 1	2 27	1 6		

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SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NAGOYA"	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	14th Oct.
"KHIVA"	23rd Oct.	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	7th Sept.	Due BOMBAY about 26th Sept.
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FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

"AREATOON APCAR"	6th Sept.	Due CALCUTTA
"ITOLA"	1st Oct.	19th Sept.
		26th Oct.
FOR "SHANGHAI MOW KORE etc		

SHANGHAI	MOSE	ROBE	etc.
"KING"			Due YOKOHAMA about

KLIVA	28th Sept.	5th Oct.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS		

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FOR	STEAMER	DATE	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thurs. 4th Sept.	3 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Fri. 5th Sept.	3 P.M.
AMSTEL	"LOON-SANG"	Fri. 5th Sept.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sat. 6th Sept.	D'light
YOKOHAMA & CALCUTTA	"CHIPERING"	Sat. 6th Sept.	D'light
AMSTEL	"WONG-SANG"	Tues. 8th Sept.	5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WONG-SANG"	Tues. 8th Sept.	11 P.M.
AMSTEL	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 12th Sept.	3 P.M.
KOBE	"CHAKSANG"	Wed. 17th Sept.	5 P.M.

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•	Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
•	Empress of Russia	Oct. 31	Nov. 17
•	Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
•	Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
•	Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
•	Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 2nd Sept. Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HOIPOH	"KAIFONG"	On 3rd Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Sept. Noon
WHAIRAI, CPOO, NCHWANG & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	2nd Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	5th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	9th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

SS. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
SS. "EQUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
SS. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and few berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	10th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	25th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	6th Sept.	23rd Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	25th Sept.	9th Oct.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACBRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
32, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

32, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBIRIA MARU	20,500	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,600	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

Kino's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 30th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of September
Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 5th September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. & ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIPO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

16,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st. Sept. 11th. Oct. 1st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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